

# 推广的 Suzuki 型 $(\psi, \varphi)$ - 弱压缩映射的 公共不动点定理\*

张洁, 苏雅拉图

(内蒙古师范大学数学科学学院, 内蒙古 呼和浩特 010022)

**摘要:** 在相关文献中已建立完备度量空间中的 Suzuki 型公共不动点定理, 基于这一 Suzuki 型公共不动点定理, 在完备的  $b$ -距离空间中建立了两个映射的 Suzuki 型公共不动点定理。

**关键词:**  $b$ -距离空间; Suzuki 型公共不动点定理

**中图分类号:** O177.91    **文献标志码:** A    **文章编号:** 0529-6579 (2019) 06-0135-08

## Common fixed point theorem for generalized Suzuki type $(\psi, \varphi)$ -weakly contractive mappings

ZHANG Jie, SUYALATU

(College of Mathematics Science, Inner Mongolia Normal University, Huhhot 010022, China)

**Abstract:** In pertinent literature, the Suzuki type common fixed point theorem in complete metric space has been established. Based on this theorem, the Suzuki type common fixed point theorem for two mappings in a complete  $b$ -metric space is established.

**Key words:**  $b$ -metric space; Suzuki type common fixed point theorem

文献 [1-3] 中讨论了距离空间的不动点定理和 Suzuki 型公共不动点定理, 并用推广的 Banach 收缩原理刻画了距离的完备性。2015 年, Singh 等<sup>[4]</sup> 在完备的距离空间中给出了单个映射的推广的 Suzuki 型不动点定理。这个结果推广了 Dorić<sup>[5]</sup>, Zhang 等<sup>[6]</sup> 的结果, 并且他们提出一个关于两个映射的公共不动点问题的猜想 (见文献 [4] 中定理 2.3)。2017 年, 孙玉奇<sup>[7]</sup> 证明了这一猜想。本文在完备的  $b$ -距离空间中展开了两个映射的 Suzuki 型公共不动点问题讨论。

### 1 预备知识

**定义 1**<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $X$  是非空集合,  $k \geq 1$  是给定的正实数。称函数  $d: X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  是  $X$  上的  $b$ -距离, 如果对任意的  $x, y, z \in X$ , 满足

(i)  $d(x, y) = 0$  当且仅当  $x = y$ ;

(ii)  $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$ ;

\* 收稿日期: 2019-04-10

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (11561053); 内蒙古师范大学研究生科研创新基金 (CXJJS18072)

作者简介: 张洁 (1994 年生), 女; 研究方向: Banach 空间几何理论; E-mail: 1908419308@qq.com

通信作者: 苏雅拉图 (1960 年生), 男; 研究方向: Banach 空间几何理论; E-mail: suyila@immu.edu.cn

(iii)  $d(x, y) \leq k(d(x, z) + d(z, y))$ 。

此时, 称  $(X, d)$  为  $b$ -距离空间。

例 1<sup>[9]</sup> 设  $X = (0, \infty)$ , 定义

$$d(x, y) = |x - y|^2 + \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in X$$

则  $(X, d)$  是  $k = 2$  的  $b$ -距离空间。

定义 2<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $(X, d)$  是  $b$ -距离空间。

(i) 称序列  $\{x_n\}$  收敛到  $x \in X$ , 如果  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, x) = 0$ ;

(ii) 称序列  $\{x_n\}$  是 Cauchy 列, 如果序列  $\{x_n\}$  满足, 对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在正整数  $N$ , 当  $m, n > N$  时,  $d(x_m, x_n) < \varepsilon$ ;

(iii) 称  $(X, d)$  是完备的, 如果  $(X, d)$  中每一个 Cauchy 列都收敛。

本文假设  $b$ -距离是连续的。

## 2 主要结果

定理 1 设  $(X, d)$  是完备的  $b$ -距离空间,  $k \geq 1$  为给定常数,  $S, T: X \rightarrow X$ 。如果存在  $\lambda \in (0, \frac{1}{k})$ , 使得对每一个  $x, y \in X$ ,

$$\frac{1}{2} \min \{d(x, Sx), d(y, Ty)\} \leq d(x, y)$$

能推出

$$\psi(d(Sx, Ty)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x, y)) - \lambda\varphi(m(x, y)) \quad (1)$$

其中

(i)  $\psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  是单调递增的连续函数, 且  $\psi(t) = 0$  当且仅当  $t = 0$ ;

(ii)  $\varphi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  是下半连续函数, 且  $\varphi(t) = 0$  当且仅当  $t = 0$ ;

(iii)  $m(x, y) = \max \{d(x, y), d(x, Sx), d(y, Ty), \frac{1}{2k}[d(x, Ty) + d(y, Sx)]\}$ 。

则  $S$  和  $T$  有唯一的公共不动点。

证明 设  $x_0 \in X$ 。构造  $X$  中的序列  $\{x_n\}$ , 使得  $x_{2n-1} = Sx_{2n-2}$ ,  $x_{2n} = Tx_{2n-1}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ 。下面总假设对每一个  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,  $x_n \neq x_{n+1}$ 。如若不然, 公共不动点必然存在。

事实上, 如果存在  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ , 使得  $x_{2n} = x_{2n-1}$ 。下面证明  $x_{2n-1}$  是  $S$  和  $T$  的公共不动点。因为

$$\frac{1}{2}d(x_{2n-1}, Tx_{2n-1}) = \frac{1}{2}d(x_{2n-1}, x_{2n}) = 0 \leq d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})$$

故由不等式 (1) 得

$$\psi(d(Sx_{2n}, Tx_{2n-1})) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) - \lambda\varphi(m(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1}))$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} m(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1}) &= \max \left\{ d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1}), d(x_{2n}, Sx_{2n}), d(x_{2n-1}, Tx_{2n-1}), \frac{1}{2k} [d(x_{2n}, Tx_{2n-1}) + d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n})] \right\} \\ &= \max \left\{ 0, d(x_{2n}, Sx_{2n}), 0, \frac{1}{2k} [0 + d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n})] \right\} \\ &= \max \left\{ 0, d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n}), 0, \frac{1}{2k} [0 + d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n})] \right\} \\ &= d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n}) \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(d(Sx_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) &= \psi(d(Sx_{2n}, x_{2n})) = \psi(d(Sx_{2n}, Tx_{2n-1})) \\ &\leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n})) - \lambda\varphi(d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n})) \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\lambda\psi(d(Sx_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) \leq -\lambda\varphi(d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n}))$$

由函数  $\psi$  的定义知  $\psi(d(Sx_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) \geq 0$ , 于是由上面的不等式知  $-\varphi(d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n})) \geq 0$ , 即  $\varphi(d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n})) \leq 0$ , 再由函数  $\varphi$  的性质得  $\varphi(d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n})) = 0$ , 因此  $x_{2n-1} = Sx_{2n}$ . 这时,  $Sx_{2n-1} = Sx_{2n} = x_{2n-1} = x_{2n} = Tx_{2n-1}$ , 即  $x_{2n-1}$  是  $S$  和  $T$  的公共不动点。类似地, 如果存在  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ , 使得  $x_{2n-1} = x_{2n-2}$ , 则  $x_{2n-2}$  是  $S$  和  $T$  的公共不动点。

第 1 步 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, x_{n+1}) = 0 \tag{2}$$

和

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, x_{n+2}) = 0 \tag{3}$$

对每一个  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,

$$\frac{1}{2}d(x_{2n-1}, Tx_{2n-1}) = \frac{1}{2}d(x_{2n-1}, x_{2n}) \leq d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})$$

由不等式 (1) 得

$$\psi(d(Sx_{2n}, Tx_{2n-1})) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) - \lambda\varphi(m(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) \tag{4}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} m(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1}) &= \max\left\{d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1}), d(x_{2n}, Sx_{2n}), d(x_{2n-1}, Tx_{2n-1}), \frac{1}{2k}[d(x_{2n}, Tx_{2n-1}) + d(x_{2n-1}, Sx_{2n})]\right\} \\ &= \max\left\{d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1}), d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}), d(x_{2n-1}, x_{2n}), \frac{1}{2k}[d(x_{2n}, x_{2n}) + d(x_{2n-1}, x_{2n+1})]\right\} \\ &= \max\left\{d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1}), d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}), \frac{1}{2k}d(x_{2n-1}, x_{2n+1})\right\} \end{aligned}$$

若  $m(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1}) = d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1})$ , 则由不等式 (4) 得

$$\psi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1})) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1})) - \lambda\varphi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}))$$

进而可推出  $\varphi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) = 0$ , 即  $x_{2n} = x_{2n-1}$ , 这与  $x_{2n} \neq x_{2n-1}$  相矛盾。

因此

$$\frac{1}{2k}d(x_{2n-1}, x_{2n+1}) \leq \frac{1}{2k}[kd(x_{2n-1}, x_{2n}) + kd(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1})] < d(x_{2n-1}, x_{2n})$$

上述事实说明  $m(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1}) = d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})$ , 于是由不等式 (4) 得

$$\psi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1})) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) - \lambda\varphi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) \tag{5}$$

类似地,

$$\psi(d(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2})) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1})) - \lambda\varphi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1})) \tag{6}$$

结合不等式 (5) - (6) 得, 对所有的  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,

$$\psi(d(x_{n+1}, x_n)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(d(x_n, x_{n-1})) - \lambda\varphi(d(x_n, x_{n-1})) \tag{7}$$

由于  $\varphi(d(x_{2n}, x_{2n-1})) \geq 0$ , 故

$$\psi(d(x_{n+1}, x_n)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(d(x_n, x_{n-1})) < \psi(d(x_n, x_{n-1}))$$

再由  $\psi$  函数的性质得

$$0 \leq d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq d(x_n, x_{n-1})$$

这说明  $\{d(x_{n+1}, x_n)\}$  是单调递减有下界的数列, 故存在一个实数  $r$ , 使得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_{n+1}, x_n) = r$$

下证  $r = 0$ 。

事实上, 对不等式 (7) 两端取极限得

$$\psi(r) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(r) - \lambda\varphi(r)$$

因此  $\varphi(r) \leq 0$ , 于是得  $r = 0$ , 即式 (2) 成立。由三角不等式得。

$$d(x_n, x_{n+2}) \leq kd(x_n, x_{n+1}) + kd(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2})$$

注意到式 (2), 并对上式两端取极限得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, x_{n+2}) = 0$ , 即式 (3) 成立。

**第 2 步** 证明  $\{x_n\}$  是 Cauchy 列。

由  $d(x_n, x_{n+1}) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$ , 可推出  $\{x_{2n}\}$  是 Cauchy 列。如若不然,  $\{x_{2n}\}$  不是 Cauchy 列, 于是存在  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 以及  $\{x_{2n}\}$  的两个子列  $\{x_{2m(l)}\}$  和  $\{x_{2n(l)}\}$ , 使得当  $n(l) > m(l) > l$  时,  $d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)}) \geq \varepsilon$  且

$$d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)-2}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{k^4}.$$

由三角不等式知

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &\leq d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)}) \leq kd(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)-2}) + kd(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{k^3} + kd(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)}) \leq \varepsilon + kd(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)}) \end{aligned}$$

注意到式 (3), 并对上面不等式两端取极限得

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)}) = \varepsilon$$

再利用三角不等式得

$$\varepsilon \leq d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)}) \leq kd(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}) + kd(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) &\leq kd(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)-2}) + kd(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &\leq k^2 d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2m(l)}) + k^2 d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)-2}) + kd(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &\leq k^2 d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2m(l)}) + \frac{\varepsilon}{k^2} + kd(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &\leq k^2 d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2m(l)}) + \frac{\varepsilon}{k} + kd(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)}) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

注意到式 (2) - (3), 并对不等式 (8) - (9) 两端取极限得

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) = \frac{\varepsilon}{k}$$

同理得

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} d(x_{2n(l)+1}, x_{2m(l)}) = \frac{\varepsilon}{k}$$

类似地,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &\leq d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)}) \leq kd(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}) + kd(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &\leq kd(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}) + k^2 d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)+1}) + k^2 d(x_{2n(l)+1}, x_{2n(l)}), \quad d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)+1}) \\ &\leq kd(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)-2}) + kd(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)+1}) \\ &\leq k^2 d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2m(l)}) + k^2 d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)-2}) + k^2 d(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)}) + k^2 d(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2n(l)+1}) \\ &\leq k^2 d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2m(l)}) + \frac{\varepsilon}{k^2} + k^2 d(x_{2n(l)-2}, x_{2n(l)}) + k^2 d(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2n(l)+1}) \end{aligned}$$

对上面两个不等式两端取极限得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)+1}) = \frac{\varepsilon}{k^2}$$

由式 (2) 知, 对充分大的  $l$  和上述的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 有

$$d(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2n(l)+1}) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2k}, \quad d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2m(l)}) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2k}$$

进而有

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &\leq d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &\leq kd(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}) + kd(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + kd(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{2k} \leq d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)})$$

这时有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}d(x_{2n(l)}, Sx_{2n(l)}) &= \frac{1}{2}d(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2n(l)+1}) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4k} \leq \frac{1}{4k}d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4k}(kd(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}) + kd(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)})) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4}d(x_{2m(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}) + \frac{1}{4}d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2k} + \frac{1}{4}d(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4}d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) + \frac{1}{4}d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) \leq d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)}) \end{aligned}$$

令  $x = x_{2n(l)}, y = x_{2m(l)-1}$ , 将其代入不等式 (1) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(d(x_{2n(l)+1}, x_{2m(l)})) &= \psi(d(Sx_{2n(l)}, Tx_{2m(l)-1})) \\ &\leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1})) - \lambda\varphi(m(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1})) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} m(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}) &= \max\left\{d(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}), d(x_{2n(l)}, Sx_{2n(l)}), d(x_{2m(l)-1}, Tx_{2m(l)-1}), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2k}[d(x_{2n(l)}, Tx_{2m(l)-1}) + d(x_{2m(l)-1}, Sx_{2n(l)})]\right\} \\ &= \max\left\{d(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2m(l)-1}), d(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2n(l)+1}), d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2m(l)}), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2k}[d(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2m(l)}) + d(x_{2m(l)-1}, x_{2n(l)+1})]\right\} \end{aligned}$$

因而

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} m(x_{2n(l)}, x_{2m(l)+1}) = \max\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{k}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2k}\left(\varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon}{k^2}\right)\right\} = \frac{\varepsilon}{k}$$

对不等式 (10) 两端同时取极限得

$$\psi\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k}\right) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k}\right) - \lambda\varphi\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k}\right)$$

于是推出  $\varepsilon = 0$ , 这与  $\varepsilon > 0$  矛盾。因此  $\{x_{2n}\}$  是 Cauchy 列, 因而  $\{x_n\}$  是 Cauchy 列。由于  $X$  是完备的, 故存在  $z \in X$  使得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, z) = 0$ 。

**第 3 步** 要证  $z$  是  $T$  和  $S$  的公共不动点。先证

$$\frac{\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n}, Sx_{2n}) \leq d(x_{2n}, z) \text{ 或 } \frac{\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n+1}, Tx_{2n+1}) \leq d(x_{2n+1}, z)$$

中必有一个不等式成立。否则,

$$d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) \leq kd(x_{2n}, z) + kd(z, x_{2n+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &< \frac{k\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) + \frac{k\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2}) \\ &< \frac{k\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) + \frac{k\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) \\ &= k\lambda d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) < d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

于是  $d(x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) = 0$ , 推出  $x_{2n} = x_{2n+1}$ , 这与  $x_{2n} \neq x_{2n+1}$  相矛盾。因此存在  $\{n_i\}$  使

$$\frac{\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n_i}, Sx_{2n_i}) \leq d(x_{2n_i}, z) \text{ 或 } \frac{\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n_i+1}, Tx_{2n_i+1}) \leq d(x_{2n_i+1}, z)$$

**情形 1** 如果  $\frac{\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n_i}, Sx_{2n_i}) \leq d(x_{2n_i}, z)$ , 则由不等式 (1) 得

$$\psi(d(x_{2n_i+1}, Tz)) = \psi(d(Sx_{2n_i}, Tz)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x_{2n_i}, z)) - \lambda\varphi(m(x_{2n_i}, z)) \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} m(x_{2n_i}, z) &= \max\left\{d(x_{2n_i}, z), d(x_{2n_i}, Sx_{2n_i}), d(z, Tz), \frac{1}{2k}[d(x_{2n_i}, Tz) + d(z, Sx_{2n_i})]\right\} \\ &= \max\left\{d(x_{2n_i}, z), d(x_{2n_i}, x_{2n_i+1}), d(z, Tz), \frac{1}{2k}[d(x_{2n_i}, Tz) + d(z, x_{2n_i+1})]\right\} \end{aligned}$$

因而

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} m(x_{2n_i}, z) = \max\left\{d(z, z), 0, d(z, Tz), \frac{1}{2k}[d(z, Tz) + d(z, z)]\right\} = d(z, Tz)$$

再对不等式 (11) 两端取极限得

$$\psi(d(z, Tz)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(d(z, Tz)) - \lambda\varphi(d(z, Tz))$$

从而有  $\varphi(d(z, Tz)) = 0$ , 即  $z = Tz$ 。由

$$\frac{1}{2}d(z, Tz) = \frac{1}{2}d(z, z) = 0 \leq d(z, z)$$

和不等式 (1) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(d(Sz, z)) &= \psi(d(Sz, Tz)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(z, z)) - \lambda\varphi(m(z, z)) \\ &= (1 - \lambda)\psi(d(z, Sz)) - \lambda\varphi(d(z, Sz)) \end{aligned}$$

从而  $d(z, Sz) = 0$ , 即  $z = Sz$ 。因此  $z$  是  $T$  和  $S$  的公共不动点。

**情形 2** 如果  $\frac{\lambda}{2}d(x_{2n_i+1}, Tx_{2n_i+1}) \leq d(x_{2n_i+1}, z)$ , 则由不等式 (1) 得

$$\psi(d(x_{2n_i+2}, Sz)) = \psi(d(Sz, Tx_{2n_i+1})) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(z, x_{2n_i+1})) - \lambda\varphi(m(z, x_{2n_i+1})) \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} m(z, x_{2n_i+1}) &= \max\left\{d(z, x_{2n_i+1}), d(z, Sz), d(x_{2n_i+1}, Tx_{2n_i+1}), \frac{1}{2k}[d(z, Tx_{2n_i+1}) + d(x_{2n_i+1}, Sz)]\right\} \\ &= \max\left\{d(z, x_{2n_i+1}), d(z, Sz), d(x_{2n_i+1}, x_{2n_i+2}), \frac{1}{2k}[d(z, x_{2n_i+2}) + d(x_{2n_i+1}, Sz)]\right\} \end{aligned}$$

从而  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} m(z, x_{2n_i+1}) = \max\left\{d(z, z), d(z, Sz), 0, \frac{\lambda}{2}[d(z, z) + d(z, Sz)]\right\} = d(z, Sz)$ 。

类似情形 1 的证明, 得到  $Tz = Sz = z$ 。

**第 4 步** 证明公共不动点的唯一性。

假设  $y$  是  $T$  和  $S$  的公共不动点, 由于

$$\frac{1}{2}d(z, Tz) = 0 \leq d(y, z)$$

因而

$$\psi(d(y, z)) = \psi(d(Sy, Tz)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(y, z)) - \lambda\varphi(m(y, z))$$

$$= (1 - \lambda)\psi(d(y, z)) - \lambda\varphi(d(y, z))$$

进而推出  $d(y, z) = 0$ , 即  $y = z$ 。

下面给出一个例子。

设  $X = \{(1, 1), (4, 1), (1, 4)\}$ 。定义

$$d(x, y) = |x_1 - y_1|^2 + |x_2 - y_2|^2$$

则  $(X, d)$  是  $k = 2$  的  $b$ -距离空间。则  $\lambda \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ 。

令  $a = (1, 1), b = (4, 1), c = (1, 4)$ , 则  $d(a, b) = 9, d(a, c) = 9, d(b, c) = 18$ 。

定义  $S: X \rightarrow X$  为  $Sa = a, Sb = a, Sc = b; T: X \rightarrow X$  为  $Ta = a, Tb = a, Tc = a$ , 则

$$d(x, Sx) = \begin{cases} d(a, Sa) = d(a, a) = 0 \\ d(b, Sb) = d(b, a) = 9 \\ d(c, Sc) = d(c, b) = 18 \end{cases}$$

$$d(y, Ty) = \begin{cases} d(a, Ta) = d(a, a) = 0 \\ d(b, Tb) = d(b, a) = 9 \\ d(c, Tc) = d(c, a) = 9 \end{cases}$$

则  $\frac{1}{2} \min\{d(x, Sx), d(y, Ty)\} \leq d(x, y)$  成立。

令  $\psi(t) = t, \varphi(t) = 1 - e^{-t}, 0 \in [0, +\infty)$ 。这时

$$m(x, y) = \max\left\{d(x, y), d(x, Sx), d(y, Ty), \frac{1}{2k}[d(x, Ty) + d(y, Sx)]\right\},$$

$$\psi(d(Sx, Ty)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x, y)) - \lambda\varphi(m(x, y))$$

(i) 当  $x = a, y = b$  时,

$$m(x, y) = m(a, b) = \max\left\{9, 0, 9, \frac{1}{4}[0 + 9]\right\} = 9,$$

$$\psi(d(Sa, Tb)) = \psi(d(a, a)) = \psi(0) = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x, y)) - \lambda\varphi(m(x, y)) &= (1 - \lambda)\psi(9) - \lambda\varphi(9) \\ &= 9(1 - \lambda) - \lambda(1 - e^{-9}) \\ &= 9 - \lambda(9 + 1 - e^{-9}) \\ &> 9 - \frac{1}{2}(10 - e^{-9}) \\ &= 4 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-9} \\ &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\psi(d(Sx, Ty)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x, y)) - \lambda\varphi(m(x, y))$  成立。

(ii) 当  $x = b, y = c$  时,

$$m(x, y) = m(b, c) = \max\left\{18, 9, 9, \frac{1}{4}[9 + 9]\right\} = 18,$$

$$\psi(d(Sb, Tc)) = \psi(d(a, a)) = \psi(0) = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x, y)) - \lambda\varphi(m(x, y)) &= (1 - \lambda)\psi(18) - \lambda\varphi(18) \\ &= 18(1 - \lambda) - \lambda(1 - e^{-18}) \\ &= 18 - \lambda(19 - e^{-18}) \\ &> 18 - \frac{1}{2}(19 - e^{-18}) \\ &= \frac{17}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-18} \end{aligned}$$

$$> 0$$

因此  $\psi(d(Sx, Ty)) \leq (1 - \lambda)\psi(m(x, y)) - \lambda\varphi(m(x, y))$  成立。

(iii) 当  $x = a, y = c$  或  $x = b, y = a$  时, 与 (i) 的情形完全相同。

(iv) 当  $x = c, y = b$  时, 与 (ii) 的情形完全相同。

综合情形(i) ~ (iv) 可知, 定理 1 的条件被满足。由定理 1 可知,  $S$  和  $T$  存在公共不动点, 且公共不动点为  $(1, 1)$ 。

### 参考文献:

- [1] SUZUKI T. A new type of fixed point theorem in metric spaces [J]. *Nonlinear Anal*, 2009, 71(11): 5313 – 5317.
- [2] RAO K, RAO K, AYDI H. A Suzuki type unique common fixed point theorem for hybrid pairs of maps under a new condition in partial metric spaces [J]. *Mathematical Sciences*, 2013, 49(1): 80 – 94.
- [3] SUZUKI T. A generalized Banach contraction principle that Characterizes metric completeness [J]. *Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society*, 2007, 136(5): 1861 – 1870.
- [4] SINGH S L, KAMAL R, DE L, et al. A fixed point theorem for generalized weak contractions [J]. *Filomat*, 2015, 29(7): 1481 – 1490.
- [5] DORIĆ D. Common fixed point for generalized  $(\psi, \varphi)$ -weak contractions [J]. *Applied Mathematics Letters*, 2009, 22(12): 1896 – 1900.
- [6] ZHANG Q, SONG Y. Fixed point theory for generalized  $\varphi$ -weak contractions [J]. *Applied Mathematics Letters*, 2009, 22(1): 75 – 78.
- [7] 孙玉奇. 几类非线性压缩不动点定理的推广[D]. 呼和浩特: 内蒙古大学, 2017: 11 – 16.  
SUN Y Q. Generalizations of some fixed point theorems for nonlinear quasi-contractions [D]. Hohhot: Inner Mongolia University, 2017: 1 – 16.
- [8] AMINI-HARANDI A. Fixed point theory for quasi-contraction maps in b-metric spaces [J]. *Fixed Point Theory*, 2014, 15(2): 351 – 358.
- [9] 赵晓月.  $b$ -距离空间中含有  $Qt$ -函数的几类不动点定理的研究[D]. 呼和浩特: 内蒙古大学, 2017: 9.  
ZHAO X Y. Study on some fixed point theorems in  $b$ -metric spaces with  $Qt$ -functions [D]. Hohhot: Inner Mongolia University, 2017: 9.

(责任编辑 冯兆永)